

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

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Norwich, Wednesday, March 22, 1916.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 2,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-two postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.
The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412
1905, average..... 5,920
March 18..... 9,082

THE SPRING CLEAN-UP.

With the snow covering the ground, it may be too early to expect much in the way of launching a clean-up movement, but it is nevertheless none too soon to get community thought started in that direction.
Past experience shows that the clean-up campaign has accomplished great good. They have brought about a decided improvement in the appearance of backyards and places which have been used as dumping grounds. They have resulted in the removal of rubbish and refuse which to a large extent would never have been touched otherwise. They have been followed by greater attention to the appearance of property and streets, and by added interest not only in cleaning up public and private grounds for the time being but in encouraging such work to the end that it has been kept up throughout the year. It has set an example to many who have been quick to appreciate the benefit and add to it by their participation and from all there has been a contribution to sanitary conditions which cannot be disregarded. It is the improvement therefore not only from the aesthetic point of view but from the standpoint of health through the elimination of much filth and simultaneously the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, which cannot fail to call forth general commendation.
This having begun a good work there ought to be no other thought than to continue it. There are still plenty of opportunities for putting the clean-up rule for excelling the year. The spring is the time of year when the start should be made and now is the time to be making plans for work to be done as soon as conditions will permit.

USE OF MEXICAN RAILROADS.

As it must have been recognized at the start, one of the problems which has arisen in connection with the punitive Mexican expedition is that of getting supplies to the men under General Pershing, and while every advantage is being taken of the facilities which are afforded by the railroads of the desert country does not afford the best kind of roadbed for such vehicles.

It is because of this and the fear that it may be necessary to fall back on the army route for such work that the appeal has been made to Carranza for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern railroad for the purpose of carrying supplies to the United States troops. This of course is only what the facts and circumstances might have expected, since it is but an extension of that cooperation which was agreed to at the start, but with none too firm control it can be readily appreciated that he must satisfy the Mexican people that he is giving up more than he is receiving, and this is possible through the granting of like rights to Carranza to use the railroads of this country, which has been permitted in the past and will be again.

It can be understood that this country has no rights to the railroads for whatever help it obtains from them, if it is secured under the present relationship of the United States and Mexico, must come through the granting of the rights by Carranza. But inasmuch as the United States troops are working to the same end as the first chief there ought to be no serious obstacle in the way of granting the request. The expedition thus far has clearly shown that it is as claimed, not a move for intervention or conquest, but simply a move for the punishment of Villa and therefore it should be given all the assistance possible.

IT IS TIME.

Slowly but surely are revelations being made which indicate that this country is to come in for its rightful share of the South American trade. The need of hustling for it was realized before the war opened, but nothing has given it such assistance as the great fight across the water. Even with the increased opportunities which have been disclosed since the summer of 1914 there has not been the efforts made to give such trade the permanency that it deserves, but there is an increased tendency in that direction which is most gratifying and gives promise of excellent results.
There has been a careful sounding of South American sentiment on numerous occasions. Added facilities for carrying on the financial part of the business have been secured. Better transportation arrangements have

been made or are under way for the handling of the increased volume in trade, all of which means that the kind of consideration which South America deserves has at last been obtained and gives promise of results in accordance with expectations.
In addition thereto there now comes information to the effect that the governments of Chile, Bolivia and Peru will sanction the change from pounds sterling to dollars as the basis for international exchange. This is of particular importance to the business interests of this country for with dollar exchange and the doing away with a lot of the red tape which has formerly prevailed, backed up by the necessary banking facilities and credits, this country and South America ought to be nearer than ever commercially, and it is time.

BREAD LINES.

There is always to be found a too large number of those who believe that the world owes them a living and that they should not accept work unless they can become a railroad president or get some job which will net them a good fat salary with the least semblance of soiling their hands. It makes little difference what the demand is for labor this class is always to be found depending upon others instead of striking out and getting their living for themselves.

Thus it is that a bread line is not always as great a cause for sympathy as might otherwise appear. This has been recently demonstrated in New York city where hundreds are said to be found standing in line at meal times and waiting for such handouts as they can get. It was to these that appeal was made by those seeking help, but contrary to what might be expected the most difficult part of the task was in finding men who were willing to work.

Existing under such conditions, the belief that such men would jump at the opportunity to earn a honest living would be justified, but the test showed that nine out of ten who were able to work preferred to remain in idleness and sponge on the charity of those who are willing to dole it out rather than to work for a living or something better.

There are many who are in poor health and unfortunate who deserve the assistance which is given through the bread line, but it is seriously doubted whether it is a work provision which encourages idleness among able bodied men who refuse to work when given the chance. In such cases it works greater harm than it does good.

INFLUENCING RUMANIA.

Ever since it became evident that the Balkans were going to become involved in the European war, there has been a quandary as to what the different states were going to do. Gradually it has been indicated, as the result of pressure being brought to bear in certain directions, as to where they stood and where their sympathies were.

All are involved in one way or another except Greece and Rumania, which have held to neutrality, although the former is of a benevolent type and it has been considered to be simply a question of time, in order to see where the advantage lies, when Rumania would get down off the fence. It could not afford to join the belligerents, although the reasons why both Rumania and Greece might be considered as bound to support the allies' cause.

From the reports that are coming from Rumania there are reasons to believe that the developments of the past several weeks have had a strong influence, and it would not surprise if the expectations that it would cast its lot with the entente powers were realized. The success of the Russians in Asia Minor, the conditions that are existing in Turkey and Bulgaria, the strength that has been manifested by the allies at Saloniki and the failure of the Germans to break through the French line at Verdun are all factors which indicate how the wind is blowing. It is impossible not to take them into consideration or they have a special significance to the country which is anxious to be on the side which dictates the peace terms in order to have its national ambition realized. It would be too late to wait until the dust has been cleared and this is beginning to be realized by Greece as well as Rumania.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Possibly Villa has gotten to the point where he feels too proud to fight.

It is a difficult task trying to impress upon people the charitableness of giving the other fellow the last word.

There is something cheering in the reflection that it is less than eight weeks to the opening of the straw hat season.

The man on the corner says: It isn't a very difficult job finding trouble, but the real task comes in giving it the slip.

There is an occasional report of people living to the age of 120 or better, but pity the chap who would have to prove it.

From the trouble Great Britain is having getting recruits, it would appear that the German air raids do not occur often enough.

While there has been plenty of day work for the snow shovelers, those handling the coal shovel have been working night and day.

Those who are predicting the date when congress will adjourn are dealing with almost as great an uncertainty as the war prophets.

It may be looking ahead some distance, but find the small boy who isn't concerned over the number of circuses coming to town this summer?

It begins to look as if that Galveston view of peace was obtained through a long distance telescope, and looking through the wrong end at that.

It is of course only human nature for Villa to delay his capture just as long as possible, and it is to be remembered that he has been playing tag with Carranza for quite some time.

When Germany virtually says to Holland "Why suspect our submarines?" it must think that the Dutch government has been blind to what has been going on for the past twenty months.

TOO MUCH BAKST

"Why," inquired the Woodlawn man of his friend who boarded the train at Hyde Park, "did you have a taxi bring you to the station, may I ask? Your house is only three blocks away! This wave of enervating luxury!"

"Luxury, your grandmother!" growled the Hyde Park man. "Any man who had to smash the water pitcher before he could wash on winter mornings, as I did all through my gladsome boyhood, isn't going to capitulate to luxury when he's grown up! I had a taxi bear my witted form to the station because I am a weak and broken man, I'd have you know! If there hadn't been the taxi you have seen me approach on a stretcher with sympathetic attendants on every side! I've been fighting a noble fight, with my wife over her latest idea."

"Oh, I see—you lost!" said the Woodlawn man, brightly.

"Your intelligence is superhuman," said the Hyde Park man. "But it wasn't as bad as that. Imogene is not exactly perched upon the ridgepole of our happy home crowing in victory."

"You see, after those Russian dancers were here all the stores burst out with bejeweled and jeweled departments showing, as they said, 'the Bakst influence on women's spring apparel and house furnishings.' Imogene was taken by the idea that the even dragged me over from LaSalle street one day to look at a window. She said the gowns displayed were the most absolutely original and original I had ever seen, and when I lapped that window I agreed that they were. They looked like an explosion in a paint factory. I can't think of the color in the arrangement of colors, but the colors themselves were absolutely unique. If I had been put on the witness stand for my life I'd have sworn there weren't any such colors existing on land or sea or in a dream."

One evening thereon had the feeling that those colors were an ununiformed insult to humanity. I wanted to go out and lick somebody just on general principles!"

"I was aroused from my stunned trance by the voice of Imogene. She said as was the case, the crazy colors she was going to be original before every one else. And wasn't it lucky that she had a good idea of just what she wanted. Imogene made for her new dinner gown? And did I like the combination of violet and saffron, with orange and purple and swamp green and seashell pink at the right? Still, she bubbled on, something drew her to the one in the center, a gown with a delicate lace collar and a lemon chiffon with a sort of blare of blood red for a foundation!"

It was at this point that, walking Imogene firmly by an arm, I walked her rapidly away from the refreshment breezes from Lake Michigan might smite her in the face and bring her to her senses. I asked her to tell me in her own voice whether she thought it right for a member of the ladies' guild, a mother and my wife, to wear such a dress. She said she would not wear it, and was shocked to see me in an outfit that was wrinkled like a brass band and was warranted to send all beholders home with neuritic headaches. She reported that I was hopelessly old-fashioned and didn't know anything about clothes, anyway, and for punishment she wouldn't let me see the room that the Blank store had fitted up, which everybody was crazy about. She said it had black walls outlined in midnight purple, a gemstone rug and a landscape painting with window hangings of a deep sea blue, and she thought when we had the living room done over this spring—but I had fled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Suggestion to Old Timer.

Mr. Editor: In Tuesday's issue of your paper there was a letter from Old Timer who talked much of hammering and had his own hammer working to perfection. He seems to be after particular, in that he could build roads and sidewalks by talking. The Lord knows he advocated them enough, and has done more for the city in that line than any other man. He has been hammering for all the mayors together for 20 years back. If he did nothing more than move the freight yard from Franklin square it would have been glory enough.

The Old Timer also likes to have a prod at the gas and electric commissioners, who have been vindictive in their meeting after all the talk about them.

Another point that shows the narrow mind in the mention of tenement houses on Washington street and Slater place. He evidently thinks the common people have no right or reason to live in that section have signed the letter an Old Sorehead, as long as he was afraid to sign his own name. I would suggest that he get a quiet corner and meditate on "What will it matter to me a few years hence?" then come out and boast while he is with us.

C. J. DOWNES.

Norwich, March 21, 1916.

Protest from Sprague.

Mr. Editor: A committee representing the inhabitants of Sprague have sent a protest to the public utilities commission against the exorbitant fares being charged by the trolley company, which are justified upon as being unreasonable and against public policy, an encroachment, if you please, upon the inherent rights of the citizens to travel.

The company's representative, Mr. Perkins, claims that the fare is only a matter of 20 per cent, or a fare of 1-10 mile. Now we can prove that the fare to Tatfield is a 60 per cent. rate, and in some instances even 140 and 200 per cent. raises have been upon the public. Were Mr. Perkins' employers to ask for a 15 per cent. raise they would be looked upon as a lot of ingrates, and yet the public is expected to gracefully submit to being charged as much as 3 and 4 cents per mile in some instances. It would seem as though the best pay line on the system must be exploited for poorly managed and non-paying lines and it behooves the people living adjacent to the New London and adjacent line to protest with the whole force of their being against a system which is nothing less than a steal and as such should be denounced by every labor organization in Connecticut.

The Baltic Mule Spinners' union is already working, and their representatives will bring the matter before the Norwich Central Labor union at the next meeting, and it is hoped all lovers of liberty will assist in this effort to dress the wrongs already noticeable and which put an additional 100 per cent. more work on the conductors.

A VICTIM.

Norwich, March 20, 1916.

War A Year Ago Today

March 22, 1915.

Russians captured Przemyel with 125,000 men.
Austrians shelled Montenegro.
British steamer Concord torpedoed.
Allied airmen dropped bombs on Muhlheim.

widely through the crowded city streets, means bursting from my pallid lips.
"Since then I have approached my home each night with trembling, not knowing whether I was to be greeted by a Bakst interior or not. I have labored with Imogene by threats and sobs and I have implored her and she has shown my authority and she has gone right on bringing home outrageous samples which she pinned together and eat and eyed and nodded her head over, and had fits of joy and gurgled about how jealous all the other women would be when they viewed her dress and her room."

"Yesterday she brought me home two Bakst neckties and while was twirling around like a dancing dervish trying to express my curdled feelings and threatening to walk out and spend the rest of my life in the doleful woods and eat tree bark they telephoned Imogene from the stores that they couldn't fill any of her orders for certain or is the choker or dress materials, because there weren't enough dyes on earth. It seems they are using all the dyes over there in the war. If those war dyes are the color I saw here the effect must be very deadly."

"But her sorrow drove Imogene into hysterics and I had to sit up all night bathing her forehead with purple cologne poured on a lobster hued washcloth. It was the only thing that seemed to soothe her. When she saw my long strain of protest was really ended I collapsed. Hence the taxi."

"Gosh!" breathed the Woodlawn man, "you needed it all right!"—Exchange.

NEW BOOKS

Roadside Glimpses of the Great War. By Arthur Sweetser. Cloth, 112 pages. Illustrated. 272 pages. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.25.

The author of this book was actuated by a passion for seeing the moving and arms which have already begun to fade into history as the German drive towards Paris. It led him from Boston to Paris by rail, and from Paris to Lille by bicycle in the wake of von Kluck's armies, through Douai, Valenciennes, Le Cateau, and St. Quentin, to Soissons, within twenty-five miles of Paris. Always the sound of battles was in his ears, and usually before his eyes was evidence of recent fighting. He is perhaps the only journalist of the war who obtained a German pass to Paris.

The book is a record of war treated as an art. Where the author confines himself to simple narrative of what befell him, of the crowds he saw in the square of Tournai, Belgium, after three times in those few weeks, approaching Germans, of the peasant women he talked with, and the peasant soldiers, he is at home.

During the rapid advance on Paris and the check at the Marne, Mr. Sweetser was prisoner in turn of the Germans and the French. But he saw the events of those few weeks and got a glimpse of suffering Belgium on his way out of the danger zone. His rapid advance on Paris and the check at the Marne, Mr. Sweetser was prisoner in turn of the Germans and the French. But he saw the events of those few weeks and got a glimpse of suffering Belgium on his way out of the danger zone.

Journalism in California. By John P. Young. Cloth, 382 pages, illustrated and indexed. Published by The Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco.

The material in this volume was first published in The San Francisco Chronicle, January 16, 1915, to signalize the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper by Charles and M. H. de Young, the present proprietor. Its publication attracted considerable attention at the time, especially in educational circles, and its issuance in book form is mainly due to the fact that the heads of colleges of Journalism were urgent in their request that it be put into convenient shape for the use of students.

"Journalism in California" is something more than a title implies. It is a history of the development of the press in the development of the city and the State of California. The author has endeavored to describe at some length the principal events that marked their growth dwelling more particularly on the occurrences in the metropolis.

In dealing with the journalistic phases of his story the author sought to avoid bias, and succeeded in presenting an impartial record of the growth and the vicissitudes of newspaper publishing in San Francisco. His description of the production of news gathering and the production of a daily paper, although his studies were confined to the press of San Francisco, fairly describes the workings and progress of daily journalism throughout the United States.

In addition to the biographical mention of these playing the part in the history of San Francisco journalism there are a number of sketches of prominent Californians, accompanied by half-tone portraits of the subjects. The book is well indexed, and will be a welcome addition to the libraries of the principal news-

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papers of the country, on whose shelves it will find a place.

National Insured Through National Preparedness. By Richard H. Edmonds. Paper, 88 pages. Published by Manufacturers' Record Company, Baltimore, Md. Price 50 cents.

The situation outlined in "National Insured Through National Preparedness," is of national concern, and is a known, well established danger. The danger is pointed out of our dependence for munitions of war, for shipbuilding, for railroad work, and all operations in which steel and iron enter, upon the Lake Superior ore supply passing through two short canals which could easily be blocked, or by dynamite in sections of the country not dependent on Lake Superior ores of an iron and steel industry and of munition-making plants in keeping with the limited raw materials of ore and coal and of the wealth of the country. There is no other possible safeguard. We cannot ignore this situation without being guilty of criminal folly.

In the South and Southwest there must be developed by the financial and industrial leaders of the country iron and steel plants, chemical industries, armor-making and gun-building concerns able to meet this danger, or else the Government should undertake the work.

This is in no sense whatever a sectional question. It is infinitely broader than any problem relating to any one part of our country. It is a question which takes hold of the very life of the nation. It offends the only insurance against national death.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

New York is blazing the way with a bill that calls for the appointment of a constabulary force and the freeing of the militia from this particular form of service to the state. Massachusetts is likely to follow suit. It would be well for Connecticut next winter to take the same arrangements and to provide a constabulary body that could deal efficiently with any disorders that may arise within the state from any cause whatsoever. This would let the nation have the service of the militia and it could easily be strengthened under such conditions along regular army lines until it could be relied upon to take the field at once as a part of the first line of national defense. It is in this way only that it can adequately perform its full function. There has always been a strong prejudice against the use of the militia for the suppression of disorders in connection with labor troubles. The creation of the constabulary would remove this prejudice and greatly strengthen the sentiment in favor of the guard—Aronia Sentinel.

Nobody edits the Congressional Record. On Feb. 22, it printed Washington's farewell address twice in the same issue, once in the proceedings of the house and once in the proceedings of the senate. Now it prints twice in its report of the proceedings of March 22, the speech of ex-Senator John Glyn of New York in reply to Elihu Root, making sixteen pages in all. This also appears once in the proceedings of the house.

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STIFF JOINTS
SPRAINS

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ings of the house and once in the proceedings of the senate, and both times by unanimous consent. Better rechristen it the Congressional Scrap-Book.—Waterbury Republican.

Twenty-four opinions were handed down Wednesday by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. In 11 of these cases error was found and causes of action were remanded to lower tribunals for settlement according to law. Eleven errors in 24 cases is something for our judges and lawyers to think over for awhile. But law is not an exact science and it is well that the wrong does not go uncorrected. Error may not be reparable in religion. Even journalism is not always able to overtake a lie with the truth.—Waterbury American.

The Senator's Mistake.
Senator Borah's declaration that the Senate was "Germanized" in the forcing of a vote on the Gore resolution was not quite accurate. If the Senate had been Germanized it would have done what it set out to do with considerable more system.—Kansas City Star.

Brains and Work.
A farmer living "within two hoots and a holler" of this city makes a profit of \$3,000 a year on a farm of 20 acres. That comes from a combination of brains and willingness to work. He has no time to complain.—Rochester Herald.

Women in Kansas.
According to recent census estimates there are 11,000 more men than women in Kansas. So, at last, we seem to have a definite answer as to what is the matter with Kansas.—Providence Journal.

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